AssayMax™

Human PAI-1/tPA ELISA Kit

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For any questions regarding troubleshooting or performing the assay, please contact our support team at support@assaypro.com.

Thank you for choosing Assaypro.

Assay Summary

Step 1. Add 50 µl of Standard or Sample per well.
Incubate 2 hours.

Step 2. Wash, then add 50 µl of Biotinylated Antibody per well.
Incubate 1 hour.

Step 3. Wash, then add 50 µl of SP Conjugate per well.
Incubate 30 minutes.

Step 4. Wash, then add 50 µl of Chromogen Substrate per well.
Incubate 20 minutes.

Step 5. Add 50 µl of Stop Solution per well.
Read at 450 nm immediately.

Symbol Key

Consult instructions for use.

Assay Template

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A												
B												
C												
D												
E												
F												
G												
H												

Human PAI-1/tPA ELISA Kit

Catalog No. EP1105-1

Sample insert for reference use only

Introduction

Type I plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI-1) is a 50 kDa serpin family member that inhibits tissue- and urokinase-type plasminogen activators (t-PA, u-PA). Whereas tPA is a 68 kDa serine protease that converts the plasminogen into plasmin and facilitates the digestion of fibrin clots (1, 2). In plasma, half or more of PAI-1 and most tPA present in the circulation, is in an inhibited complex (3). In the resting state in healthy individuals, typically less than 20% of tPA is present in its free form in the plasma. In normal individuals, high PAI-1 plasma concentration is usually associated with high tPA antigen (but not with free tPA) levels (4).

Principle of the Assay

The AssayMax Human PAI-1/tPA ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for detection of PAI-1/tPA in human **plasma, serum, tissue extracts, and cell culture samples**. This assay employs a quantitative **sandwich enzyme immunoassay** technique that measures PAI-1/tPA in less than 4 hours. A polyclonal antibody specific for PAI-1 has been pre-coated onto a 96-well microplate with removable strips. PAI-1/tPA complex in standards and samples is sandwiched by the immobilized antibody against PAI-1 and a biotinylated polyclonal antibody against tPA, which is recognized by a streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate. All unbound material is washed away and a peroxidase enzyme substrate is added. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Caution and Warning

- This product is for **Research Use Only** and is Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.
- Prepare all reagents (working diluent buffer, wash buffer, standard, biotinylated antibody, and SP conjugate) as instructed, prior to running the assay.
- Prepare all samples prior to running the assay. The dilution factors for the samples are suggested in this insert. However, the user should determine the optimal dilution factor.
- Spin down the SP conjugate vial and the biotinylated antibody vial before opening and using contents.

- The Stop Solution is an acidic solution.
- The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.

Reagents

- **Human PAI-1/tPA Microplate:** A 96-well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a polyclonal antibody against PAI-1.
- **Sealing Tapes:** Each kit contains 3 precut, pressure sensitive sealing tapes that can be cut to fit the format of the individual assay.
- **Human PAI-1/tPA Standard:** Human PAI-1/native human tPA in a buffered protein base (8 ng, lyophilized).
- **Biotinylated Human tPA Antibody (50x):** A 50-fold biotinylated polyclonal antibody against human tPA (140 µl).
- **EIA Diluent Concentrate (10x)**: A 10-fold concentrated buffered protein base (20 ml).
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x)**: A 20-fold concentrated buffered surfactant (30 ml, 2 bottles).
- **Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate):** A 100-fold concentrate (80 µl).
- **Chromogen Substrate**: A ready-to-use stabilized peroxidase chromogen substrate tetramethylbenzidine (8 ml).
- **Stop Solution**: A 0.5 N hydrochloric acid to stop the chromogen substrate reaction (12 ml).

Storage Condition

- Upon arrival, immediately store components of the kit at recommended temperatures up to the expiration date.
- Store SP Conjugate and Biotinylated Antibody at -20°C.
- Store Microplate, Diluent Concentrate (10x), Wash Buffer, Stop Solution, and Chromogen Substrate at 2-8°C.
- Unused microplate wells may be returned to the foil pouch with the desiccant packs and resealed. May be stored for up to 30 days in a vacuum desiccator.
- Diluent (1x) may be stored for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- Store Standard at 2-8°C before reconstituting with Diluent and at -20°C after reconstituting with Diluent.

Other Supplies Required

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Pipettes (1-20 µl, 20-200 µl, 200-1000 µl, and multiple channel).
- Deionized or distilled reagent grade water.

Sample Collection, Preparation, and Storage

- **Plasma:** Collect plasma using one-tenth volume of 0.1 M sodium citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes. Dilute samples 1:4 with EIA Diluent and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles (EDTA or Heparin can also be used as an anticoagulant).
- **Serum:** Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes. Dilute samples 1:4 with EIA Diluent and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Cell Culture Supernatants:** Centrifuge cell culture media at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and assay. Store samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Tissue:** Extract tissue samples with 100 mM phosphate-buffered saline (pH7.4) containing 1% Triton X-100 and centrifuge at 14000 x *g* for 20 minutes. Collect the supernatant and measure the protein concentration. Dilute the tissue extract if necessary and assay. Freeze the remaining extract at -20°C or below.

Reagent Preparation

- Freshly dilute all reagents and bring all reagents to room temperature before use.
- **EIA Diluent Concentrate (10x):** If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute the EIA Diluent Concentrate 1:10 with reagent grade water. Store for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- **Standard Curve:** Reconstitute the 8 ng of Human PAI-1/tPA Standard with 2 ml of EIA Diluent to generate a 4 ng/ml standard stock solution. Allow the standard to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Prepare duplicate or triplicate standard points by serially diluting the PAI-1/tPA standard stock solution (4 ng/ml) 1:2 with equal volume of EIA Diluent to produce 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, and 0.063 ng/ml solutions. EIA Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml). Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C and used within 30 days.

Standard Point	Dilution	[PAI-1/tPA] (ng/ml)
P1	1 part Standard (4 ng/ml)	4.0000
P2	1 part P1 + 1 part EIA Diluent	2.0000
P3	1 part P2 + 1 part EIA Diluent	1.0000
P4	1 part P3 + 1 part EIA Diluent	0.5000
P5	1 part P4 + 1 part EIA Diluent	0.2500
P6	1 part P5 + 1 part EIA Diluent	0.1250
P7	1 part P6 + 1 part EIA Diluent	0.0625
P8	EIA Diluent	0.0000

- **Biotinylated Human tPA Antibody (50x):** Spin down the antibody briefly and dilute the desired amount of the antibody 1:50 with EIA Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C.
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x):** If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:20 with reagent grade water. Store for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- **SP Conjugate (100x):** Spin down the SP Conjugate briefly and dilute the desired amount of the conjugate 1:100 with EIA Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C.

Assay Procedure

- Prepare all reagents, standard solutions, and samples as instructed. Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. The assay is performed at room temperature (20-25°C).
- Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and return them immediately to the foil pouch with desiccants inside. Reseal the pouch securely and store in a vacuum desiccator to minimize exposure to water vapor.
- Add 50 µl of Human PAI-1/tPA Standard or samples per well. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for 2 hours. Start the timer after the last addition.
- Wash five times with 200 µl of Wash Buffer manually. Invert the plate each time and decant the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid. If using a machine, wash six times with 300 µl of Wash Buffer and then invert the plate, decanting the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid.
- Add 50 µl of Biotinylated Human tPA Antibody to each well and incubate for 1 hour.
- Wash a microplate as described above.
- Add 50 µl of Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate to each well and incubate for 30 minutes.

- Wash a microplate as described above.
- Add 50 μl of Chromogen Substrate per well and incubate for 20 minutes or till the optimal color density develop. Gently tap plate to ensure thorough mixing and break the bubbles in the well with pipette tip.
- Add 50 μl of Stop Solution to each well. The color will change from blue to yellow.
- Read the absorbance on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm **immediately**. If wavelength correction is available, subtract readings at 570 nm from those at 450 nm to correct optical imperfections. Otherwise, read the plate at 450 nm only. Please note that some unstable black particles may be generated at high concentration points after stopping the reaction for about 10 minutes, which will reduce the readings.

Data Analysis

- Calculate the mean value of the duplicate or triplicate readings for each standard and sample.
  To generate a standard curve, plot the graph using the standard concentrations on the x-axis and the corresponding mean 450 nm absorbance on the y-axis. The best-fit line can be determined by regression analysis using log-log or four-parameter logistic curve-fit.
- Determine the unknown sample concentration from the Standard Curve and multiply the value by the dilution factor.

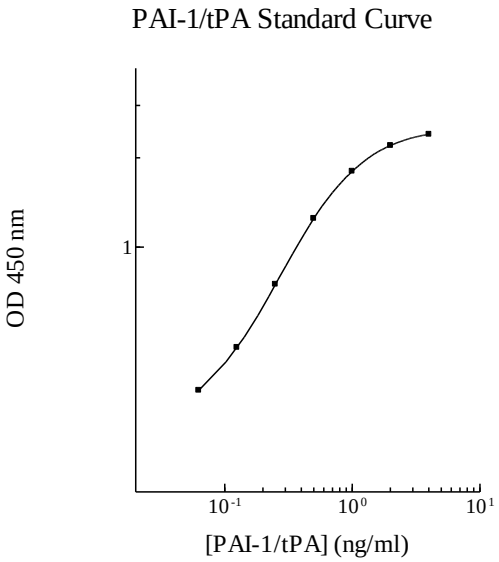
Typical Data

- The typical data is provided for reference only. Individual laboratory means may vary from the values listed. Variations between laboratories may be caused by technique differences.

Standard Point	ng/ml	OD	Average OD
P1	4.0000	1.829 1.825	1.827
P2	2.0000	1.237 1.235	1.236
P3	1.0000	0.766 0.774	0.770
P4	0.5000	0.501 0.501	0.501
P5	0.2500	0.332 0.298	0.315
P6	0.1250	0.244 0.275	0.259
P7	0.0625	0.200 0.198	0.199
P8	0.0000	0.167 0.160	0.164

Standard Curve

- The curve is provided for illustration only. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.



Reference Values

- Normal human plasma PAI-1/tPA concentration has been reported ranging approximately from 2.4 to 8.8 ng/ml (8).
- Human plasma and serum samples from healthy adults were tested (n=30). On average, PAI-1/tPA level was 5.1 ng/ml.

Performance Characteristics

- The minimum detectable dose of PAI-1/tPA as calculated by 2SD from the mean of a zero standard was established to be 0.04 ng/ml.
- Intra-assay precision was determined by testing replicates of three plasma samples in one assay.
- Inter-assay precision was determined by testing three plasma samples in twenty assays.

	Intra-Assay Precision			**Inter-Assay Precision**		
Sample	1	2	3	1	2	3
n	20	20	20	20	20	20
CV (%)	4.9%	4.8%	4.1%	8.8%	8.6%	8.7%
Average CV (%)	4.6%			8.7%		

Recovery

Standard Added Value	0.125 – 2 ng/ml
Recovery %	86 – 111%
Average Recovery %	98%

Linearity

- Plasma and serum samples were serially-diluted to test for linearity.

Average Percentage of Expected Value (%)		
Sample Dilution	Plasma	Serum
1:2	87%	88%
1:4	98%	99%
1:8	110%	108%

Cross-Reactivity

Species	Cross Reactivity (%)
Canine	None
Bovine	None
Monkey	<5%
Mouse	None
Rat	None
Swine	<5%
Rabbit	None
Human	100%

Troubleshooting

Issue	Causes	Course of Action
Low Precision	Use of expired components	• Check the expiration date listed before use. • Do not interchange components from different lots.
	Improper wash step	• Check that the correct wash buffer is being used. • Check that all wells are dry after aspiration. • Check that the microplate washer is dispensing properly. • If washing by pipette, check for proper pipetting technique.
	Splashing of reagents while loading wells	• Pipette properly in a controlled and careful manner.
	Inconsistent volumes loaded into wells	• Pipette properly in a controlled and careful manner. • Check pipette calibration. • Check pipette for proper performance.
	Insufficient mixing of reagent dilutions	• Thoroughly agitate the lyophilized components after reconstitution. • Thoroughly mix dilutions.
	Improperly sealed microplate	• Check the microplate pouch for proper sealing. • Check that the microplate pouch has no punctures. • Check that three desiccants are inside the microplate pouch prior to sealing.
Unexpectedly Low or High Signal Intensity	Microplate was left unattended between steps	• Each step of the procedure should be performed uninterrupted.
	Omission of step	• Consult the provided procedure for complete list of steps.
	Steps performed in incorrect order	• Consult the provided procedure for the correct order.
	Insufficient amount of reagents added to wells	• Check pipette calibration. • Check pipette for proper performance.
	Wash step was skipped	• Consult the provided procedure for all wash steps.
	Improper wash buffer	• Check that the correct wash buffer is being used.
	Improper reagent preparation	• Consult reagent preparation section for the correct dilutions of all reagents.
	Insufficient or prolonged incubation periods	• Consult the provided procedure for correct incubation time.

Deficient Standard Curve Fit	Non-optimal sample dilution	• Sandwich ELISA: If samples generate OD values higher than the highest standard point (P1), dilute samples further and repeat the assay. • Competitive ELISA: If samples generate OD values lower than the highest standard point (P1), dilute samples further and repeat the assay. • User should determine the optimal dilution factor for samples.
	Contamination of reagents	• A new tip must be used for each addition of different samples or reagents during the assay procedure.
	Contents of wells evaporate	• Verify that the sealing film is firmly in place before placing the assay in the incubator or at room temperature.
	Improper pipetting	• Pipette properly in a controlled and careful manner. • Check pipette calibration. • Check pipette for proper performance.
	Insufficient mixing of reagent dilutions	• Thoroughly agitate the lyophilized components after reconstitution. • Thoroughly mix dilutions.

References

(1) Sprengers, E.D. (1987) *Blood* 190:381
(2) Hekman, C. M. and Loskutoff, D.J. (1988) *Arch. Biochem. Biophys*. 262:199
(3) Chandler, W.L. *et al.* (1990) *Blood* 76:930
(4) Nicoloso, G. *et al.* (1988) *Thromb. Haemost.* 59:299

Version 6.8R

Related products

- EP1100-1 AssayMax Human PAI-1 ELISA Kit (Plasma, Cell Culture, and Tissue samples)
- ET1001-1 AssayMax Human tPA ELISA Kit (Plasma, Urine, Saliva, Cell Culture, and Tissue samples)